

FAYERMAK, G.P.

N.M. Selivanov; obituary. Khur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 2
no.4:315 J1-~~Ag~~ '57. (MIRA 10:?)
(Selivanov, Nikolai Maksimovich, 1892-1957)

~~FAYERMAN, G.P.~~ SIMKINA, A.B.

Investigating the interaction of sodium benzenesulfonate with silver
ions and silver bromide. Usp., nauch. fot., vol. 5:75-80 '57.
(Benzenesulfonic acid) (Silver) (MLRA 10:6)
(Silver bromide)

FAYERMAN, G.P.; SIMKINA, A.B.

Investigating 5-methyl-7-hydroxy-1,3,4-triazoindolizine ("sta" salt)
and its reactions with silver ions and silver bromide. Usp. nauch.
fot. vol.5:81-94 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Pyrrocoline) (Silver ions) (Silver bromide)

PAVLOVA, V.A.; PAYERMAN, G.P.

Interaction of di-(phenyltetrazole) disulfide and phenylmercapto-tetrazole with silver ions. Usp. nauch. fct. vol.5:95-106 '57.
(Tetrazole) (Mercapto compounds) (Silver) (MIRA 10:6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520001-6

FAYERMAN, G.P.; KOZEYA, V.S.

Photographic action of 2-mercaptopbenzoxazole. Usp. nauch. fot. vol.5:
107-113 '57.
(Benzoxazole) (Mercapto compounds)

(MLRA 10:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520001-6"

FAYERMAN, G.P.; PLETNEV, A.P.

Study of the speeds of the reduction of silver bromide and of silver salts of the photographic stabilizers. Usp. nauch. fot. vol. 5:114-126
'57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Photographic chemistry) (Silver bromide) (Silver salts)

FAYE KAHN, C.I.

20-2-33/60

AUTHORS: Veprik, Ya. M., Fayerman, G. P.

TITLE: Determination of the Oxidizing-Reducing Potentials of p-Oxyphenylglycine (Opredeleniye okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nykh potentsialov p-oksifenilglitsina)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 2, pp.354-357 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There does not yet exist any generally accepted interpretation of the mechanism and of the mathematical interrelationships of the process of photographic development. Unlike other interpretations, the so-called "electrochemical" theory of development offers explanations that are not only of a qualitative character but also permit, in principle, a quantitative verification. For this purpose, one must know the values of the electrochemical potentials of the silver particles of the photograph to be developed, further also the values of the oxidizing-reducing potentials of the developers at different pH in presence of the other developer components. As the measurement of the potentials of the developers is difficult,

Card 1/4

20-2-33/60

Determination of the Oxidizing-Reducing Potentials of p-Oxyphenylglycine

the authors of the paper under review set themselves the task of experimental determination, at different values of pH, of the oxidizing-reducing potentials of p-oxyphenylglycine ("glycine"). This substance is used in photography and it represents a structural analogon of the well investigated methol and p-aminophenol. The measurements were carried out by oxidation titration with a smooth platinum electrode in pure nitrogen atmosphere. In an acid medium, the $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ solution was used as oxidizer, whereas in an alkaline medium the $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ solution was used for that purpose. In the acid medium the curve of titration showed two potential jumps. On the other hand, only one jump existed at a retitration. The first jump corresponds to the two oxidation equivalents of the cerium sulphate IV, whereas the second jump (in the acid medium) and the only jump in the alkaline medium corresponds to the four equivalents. Both on the first and on the second oxidation stage the oxidized form remains unchanged for some time. The reaction of oxidation has a reversible course. The paper under review contains a possible scheme of this reaction. The authors of the present paper have determined that the reduction reaction of AgNO_3 by p-oxyphenylglycine in the acid medium takes place faster than by methol and p-aminophenol.

Card 2/4

20-2-33/60

Determination of the Oxidizing-Reducing Potentials of p-Oxyphenylglycine

It is known from photographic experience that the alkaline glycine developer works slower than the developer with the two latter substances. Thus the experiments described in this paper resulted in the determination of exactly such relations of the reaction velocities of the silver ion reduction which could be expected from the point of view of the electrochemical theory of development. There are 3 figures, and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute for Cinematographic Engineering
(Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov)

PRESENTED: September 20, 1956, by A. N. Terenin, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1956

Card 3/4

20-2-33/60

Determination of the Oxidizing-Reducing Potentials of p-Oxyphenylglycine

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

GODINA, D.A.; SAVKO, S.S.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Polarization and its use in stereoscopic printing and projection.
Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 3 no.1:47-50 Ja-F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

1.Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova.
(Photography, Stereoscopic)

AUTHORS: Veprik, Ya.M.; Fayerman, G.P. SOV-77-3-5-5/21

TITLE: The Photography Action of **Paraoxyphenyl Glycine** in the Light of the Electrochemical Development Theory (Fotografi-cheskoye deystviye paraoksifenilglitsina v svete elektro-khimicheskoy teorii proyavleniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 5, pp 245-350 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To check Shishkina's theory that linear dependence between the image density and the pH of the developer exists, the author investigated the development speed of glycine developer at various pH values from 1.0 to 11.0. As predicted by the electrochemical development theory, there proved to be a linear relationship between the density of the developed image, the pH of the developer and the logarithm of the concentration of developing substance in it. Glycine and methol developers, reduced to the same oxidizing-reducing potentials, were compared and gave practically identical results for both chemical and physical development. **Paraoxyphenylglycine** develops more slowly than methol in an alkaline medium, and faster in an acid one. Development in a **paraoxyphenyl glycine** physical developer given a sensitivity

Card 1/2

SOV-77-3-5-5/21

The Photography Action of **Paraoxyphenyl Glycine** in the Light of the
Electrochemical Development

of only 6-10 times less and a contrast of 2.5-3 times more
than in a standard chemical developer. There are 9 graphs,
1 table and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1
American.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov (The Leningrad Institute of **Motion Picture Engineers**)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1957

1. Photographic emulsions--Theory 2. Photographic emulsions
--Electrochemistry

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Godina, D.A. and Fayerman, G.P.

SOV/51-5-3-6/21

TITLE: Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of Herapathite Crystals
(Issledovaniye spektrov pogloscheniya kristallov gerapatita)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 276-281 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the thicknesses, absorption spectra and polarizations of thin flat crystals of herapathite containing various amounts of iodine and they found also the refractive indices of these crystals. The authors used Balabukh's spectrophotometric apparatus (Ref 4) which was slightly modified (Fig 1). The measured crystal was illuminated with linearly polarized light, monochromatic within 50 Å. A polyvinyl alcohol filter was used as the polarizer. The thicknesses of crystals (0.2-2.0 μ) were measured using Linnik's interferometer (Ref 5) in white light (mean $\lambda \approx 560$ m μ). The accuracy of thickness measurement was of the order of $\lambda/4$. The herapathite crystals were prepared by slowed-down reactions. According to the conditions of the synthesis one could obtain crystals with the composition 4Ch.3H₂SO₄.2HI.2I₂.H₂O (quinine sulphate polyiodide) which had the ratio I₂/HI = 1 and were red in colour, or lilac crystals which

Card 1/3

S67/51-3-8/21

Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of Herapathite Crystals

had the ratio $I_2/HI > 1$. Table 1 gives the optical densities for three lilac crystals of the same thickness (0.28μ) which were prepared under the same conditions. This table gives also the variations of the optical density D for a given wavelength (AD). Figs 2 and 3 and Table 2 give the absorption results for red crystals of various thicknesses. With increase of crystal thickness the boundary of the spectral transmission and the degree of polarization are displaced towards longer wavelengths and the monochromatic radiation is absorbed in accordance with Buger's law (zakon Bugera). The variations of the calculated values of the absorption coefficient lie within the experimental error. Table 3 gives the optical densities and the refractive indices of red and lilac crystals of the same thickness (0.42μ). Table 3 shows that absorption in lilac crystals is much higher than that in red crystals. Lilac crystals lose iodine when kept in air and, without any change in the form, become red in colour (Fig 4). The absorption coefficients of these crystals approach then the corresponding values of the red crystals. If such a "reddened" crystal is placed in iodine vapour for one minute it becomes lilac again and its former properties return (Fig 5). The dependence of the optical density D on the thickness of lilac crystals is given in Fig 6 and Table 4.

Card 4

SOV/51-5-3-8/21

Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of Herapathite Crystals

The latter table gives also the calculated values of the absorption coefficient for these lilac crystals. The observed results may be explained if we assume that the absorption by lilac crystals consists of two components: one which varies with the crystal thickness according to Buger's law and is determined by the properties of the lattice of red crystals, and a second component which is constant and is due to a layer of molecular iodine which, it is suggested, is adsorbed on lilac crystals. This adsorbed layer produces the lilac colour and changes the chemical composition of the crystal making the ratio I₂/HI greater than 1. There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 5 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1957

3/3

1. Herapathite crystals--Spectra
2. Herapathite crystals--Growth
3. Herapathite crystals--Optical properties
4. Polarizing filters--Applications

AUTHORS: Godina, D.A. and Fayerman, G.P. SOV/51-5-3-9/21

TITLE: On the Dichroism of Crystalline Iodine (O dikhroizme kristallicheskogo yoda)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 282-285 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Jorgensen (Ref 1) and Bovis (Ref 4) ascribed the dichroism of herapathite (quinine sulphate polyiodide) to the dichroism of iodine contained in it. To check this hypothesis the present authors measured the absorption spectra and polarizations of thin layers of crystalline iodine in the visible region. These measurements were made using the apparatus described in Ref 6. Thin transparent plates of crystalline iodine were prepared by the method of Wahl (Ref 3) and Bovis (Ref 4), i.e. by melting iodine and crystallizing it between two very closely spaced glass plates. The layers obtained were about 0.5μ thick, but their thickness could not be measured exactly because of deformation of the glass plates in the process of preparation of these layers. The absorption spectra were measured in linearly polarized light at positions of maximum and minimum transmission, which corresponded to the parallel and perpendicular positions of the polarization planes of the polarizer and the iodine crystal. An

Card 1/3

On the Dichroism of Crystalline Iodine

SO./SI-5-3-9/31

Iodine--polyvinyl filter was used as the polarizer. Since it was not possible to determine the thickness of the crystals exactly, the absolute values of the absorption coefficient for the ordinary and extraordinary rays could not be found. Measurements of transmission in non-polarized light produces results which are similar to those obtained by Bovis (Ref 4), as shown by curves 1 and 2 in Fig 1. The dichroism of the crystals produced by the authors was considerably higher (Fig 2, curves a) than that of Bovis's crystals (Fig 2, curves b). Table 1 gives the wavelength dependence of the degree of polarization of the crystals prepared by the present authors. Under the same conditions of crystallization the absorption and the polarization of iodine crystals increases with their thickness (Fig 3 and Table 2).

The dichroism of iodine crystals increases with the number of crystallites which are oriented in such a way that their optical axes

Card 2/3

On the Dichroism of Crystalline Iodine

SOV/51-5-3-9/21

are parallel to each other. Fig 4 compares the transmission of red herapathite (curves 1) and iodine crystals (curves 2). This figure shows that the dichroism of herapathite crystals is due to iodine molecules oriented inside the herapathite crystal. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1957

Card 3/3

- 1. Herapathite crystals--Color
- 2. Iodine crystals--Color
- 3. Iodine crystals--Growth
- 4. Thin layers--Spectrographic analysis
- 5. Polarizing filters--Materials

KRAVETS, Torichan Pavlovich [deceased]; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, red.; TERENIN, A.N., akademik, red.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N., red.; BIKERMAN, B.S., red.; SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., red.; TOPORETS, A.S., red.; ZAYERMAN, G.P., red.; SAZONOV, L.S., red.izd-va; ZENDEL', M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Works in physics] Trudy po fizike. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 339 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kravets).
(Kravets, Torichan Pavlovich, 1876-1955) (Physics)

05459
SOV/120-59-3-30/46

AUTHORS: Veprik, Ya. M., Protsanova, S. P. and Fayerman, G. P.

TITLE: Minimum Ionization Particle Tracks Obtained by the Physical Development Method (Polucheniiye izobrazheniya sledov chastits s minimal'noy ionizatsiyey metodom fizicheskogo proyavleniya)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 3,
pp 128-129 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have attempted to use the n-oxyphenyl glycine physical developer to detect minimum ionization tracks in NIKFI-R nuclear emulsions. It was found that this method may be used to improve the energy discrimination between minimum ionization particles and to reduce the gamma-ray background. The method has been used with 15 and 200 Mev protons and 300 Mev π^+ mesons in NIKFI-R emulsions 200 μ thick. The films were first immersed in distilled water for 15-20 min at 10°C (all the other stages were also carried out at this temperature). The films were then placed in the following chemical developer for a short time:
Water (50°C) - 750 ml,
 Na_2SO_3 (anhydrous) - 12.5 g,

Card 1/3

05459
SOV/120-59-3-30/46

Minimum Ionization Particle Tracks Obtained by the Physical Development Method

K_2CO_3 - 25.0 g
n-oxyphenyl glycine - 5.0 g
cold water - up to 1 l.

This developer was activated by the addition of 0.1 g/l of "phenidon". The films were then placed in a stop-bath (0.5% CH_3COOH solution) and subsequently carefully washed and fixed in the following fixer:

H_2CO_3 (anhydrous) - 1 g,
 Na_2SO_3 (anhydrous) - 5 g,
 $Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$ - 300 g,

Water - 700 ml.

The films were fixed for 70 min and then washed again. They were then developed in physical n-oxyphenyl glycine developer for 20 min. Subsequently they were washed again and dried in water alcohol solutions until they assumed their original dimensions. Fig 1 shows a comparison of the result of chemical (a) and physical (b) development of 200 μ nuclear emulsions irradiated with

Card 2/3

05459
SOV/120-59-3-30/46

Minimum Ionization Particle Tracks Obtained by the Physical Development Method

π^+ mesons at 300 Mev. Fig 2 shows a comparison between the chemical (a) and physical (b) development of 200 μ emulsions irradiated with neutrons from a Po-Be source with a gamma background.

There are 2 figures and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 1 English, 2 French.

ASSOCIATIONS: Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov
(Leningrad Institute for Cinematographic Engineers) and
Ob"yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Studies)

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1958

Card 3/3

23(

SOV/77-4-3-13/16

AUTHOR: Fayerman, G.P.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Effect of Organic Fog Preventatives in the Developer

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 235-236 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports on a series of experiments intended to establish a linear dependence of the optical density of exposed cinematographic films on the concentration logarithm of organic antifoggants in developers. With his experiments, the author tried to confirm the electrochemical theory of development / reference 37. Graphs 1 and 2 show the dependence of the optical density of the field of sensitograms of positive and negative cinematographic films respectively. The antifoggants used in either case were potassium bromide, 2-5 methyl-7-oxy-2,3,4-triazolidolysine, 5-nitrobenzimidazole, benzotriazole, phenyl

Card 1/2

SOV/77-4-3-13/16

On the Mechanism of the Effect of Organic Fog Preventatives in the Developer

mercaptotetrazole. The results of the experiments were in accord with the expectations, except those which were obtained for 2-5 methyl-7-oxy-2,3,4-triazoloindolysine. The author explains this circumstance as due to the solubility product of the silver salt of this substance, which exceeds that of silver bromide. There are 2 graphs and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1959

Card 2/2

AVRAMENKO, L.F.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; GUSEVA, L.K.; IVANOV, B.M.; POCHINOK, V.Ya.; STEKLYANNIKOVA, Z.I.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Stabilizing effect of thiazolotetrazoles and tetrazolobenzo-thiazoles on silver chloride photographic emulsions. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.4:294-295 Jl+Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet Kiyev, Filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kino-fotoinstituta, Shostka i Institut kino-inzhenerov, Leningrad.

(Photographic emulsions) (Tetrazole)

FAYERMAN, G.P.; SHISHKINA, N.N.

Effect of the developer's pH on the quantity of developed silver
in a developed layer. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.1:26-29
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy Institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.
(Photography--Developing and developers)

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Redox potentials of p-hydroxyphenylglycine at varying pH values.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:502-507 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzenerov.

S/077/63/008/002/009/009
A066/A126

AUTHOR: Fayerman, G.P.

TITLE: Image formation in the far infrared of the spectrum by evaporography

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v.8, no. 2, 1963; 153 - 156

TEXT: The evaporograph described here was developed at the Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut (State Optical Institute) on the basis of papers by M. Czerny (Z. Physik, 1937, 108, 85; Umschau, 1956, 17, 519) and of a device produced by Baird Atomic Inc. A thin membrane coated on one side with a substance strongly absorbing infrared radiation is used as a receiver of this radiation. The membrane is fixed in a vacuum vessel, where it forms a screen that divides the vessel into two compartments of nearly the same size. A tube leading to the vacuum pump interconnects the compartments. The front compartment has a small window pervious to infrared light, whilst the rear compartment has a glass window, which is covered by a layer pervious to visible light. The front window is used to focus infrared light onto the membrane, and the rear window serves for irradiating

Card 1/2

Image formation in the far infrared of the

S/077/63/008/002/009/009
A066/A126

the thin liquid layer condensed on the rear side of the membrane. The interference thus produced in the liquid layer corresponds to its thickness. The walls of the rear compartment, in which there are a few drops of volatile liquid, can be heated electrically. The vacuum vessel is evacuated down to 10^{-2} mm Hg approximately. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

PRESENTED: October 31, 1961

Card 2/2

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; SINTSOV, V.N.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Investigating the kinetics of silver nitrate reduction by
p-hydroxyphenylglycine. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin.
8 no.6:434-437 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov (LIKI).

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; SINTSOV, V.N.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Investigating the speed rate of the physical development with
P-hydroxyphenylglycine developers. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot.
i kin. 9 no.1:27-31 Ja-F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov (LIKI).

SIMISOV, V.N.; FIYERMAN, G.P.

Sensitivity of the physical methods of infrared photography. Zhur.nauch.
i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.4:297-298 Jl-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni Vavilova, Leningrad.

FAYERMAN, G.P.; FAYNSHTEYN, M.I.

Reduction of silver halide, silver bromide and silver salts of
5-methyl-7-hydroxy-1,3,4-triazaindolizine. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.
fot. i kin. 9 no.6:436-440 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov.

ACCESSION NR: AP4017621

S/0033/64/041/001/0110/0111

AUTHOR: Popova, K. B.; Sintsov, V. N.; Fayerman, G. P.

TITLE: Experimental application of the evaporograph for obtaining an infrared image of the moon

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 1, 1964, 110-111

TOPIC TAGS: evaporograph, moon, lunar image, radiation, infrared radiation, thermal radiation

ABSTRACT: The availability of a working model of an evaporograph (G. P. Fayerman, V. N. Sintsov, K. B. Popova, Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promy*shlennost', no. 11, 27, 1962) permitted the authors to test the applicability of this instrument for obtaining lunar images in the infrared region of the spectrum. These tests were conducted from 24 to 28 July, 1961 at the Kry*mskaya Astrofizicheskaya Observatoriya Akademii Nauk SSSR (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the SSSR). The first series of tests consisted in photographing the moon using a working model of an evaporograph with a mirror-lens optical system ($f = 200\text{mm}$; $Z_{\text{geom.}} = 1, 1.6$; $Z_{\text{eff.}} = 1:2$) with a lens manufactured of crystal NaF. The spectral region passed by the optical system of the instrument lay within an interval of 0.8-8.5 microns. At the moment of photography,

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NO: AP4017621

the moon was at a position between its first quarter and its full stage, with 3/4 of its surface illuminated by the sun. An image of the moon was obtained on the membrane of the evaporograph within 3-5 seconds after the beginning of the exposure. Details of the development procedure are given in the article. The image obtained was clear and distinct, but was too small (1.8 mm) to permit the revelation of any surface detail. Since the passband of the instrument was limited to 8.5 microns in the direction of the long waves, obviously it was primarily the reflected infrared radiation of the moon that was recorded. In a later series of tests, an MTM-500 telescope was used in place of the evaporograph objective, in order to secure a larger lunar image. The arrangement used in this series resulted in an image of the moon having a diameter of 58 mm; that is, almost twice the diameter of the evaporograph membrane. Hence, only a part of the lunar disc was visible. It was found that the sensitivity of the receiver was scarcely sufficient to obtain the infrared image given by the optical system of the telescope. The test results showed, in conclusion, that by means of an evaporographic receiver it is possible to obtain moon images in the reflected infrared radiation of the sun, and, provided the instrument has sufficient light-admittance and spectral passband, in its own thermal radiation as well — at least, in all likelihood. This follows, in particular, from data in the technical literature demonstrating

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4017621

that the energy of the Moon's own thermal radiation exceeds by several times the energy of the reflected solar radiation. It was also found that with a relative telescope aperture of 1:4 (as in the case of the \varnothing 2.6m telescope of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory) there is sufficient strength to obtain such an image. "The authors express their gratitude to A. B. Severny*, the director of the Observatory, as well as to V. K. Prokov'yev and N. Ye. Orlova, workers at the Observatory." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. opticheskiy in-t im. S. I. Vavilova (State Institute for Optics)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

FAYERMAN, G.P.

Development superadditivity in phenodone glycine developers.
Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.5:394-395 S-0 '65.

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni Vavilova, Lenin-
grad.

L 29127-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6018696

SOURCE CODE: UR/0187/65/000/009/0090/0091

42

AUTHOR: Fayerman, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: 17th conference on scientific photography 1-2

SOURCE: Tekhnika kino i televizii, no. 9, 1965, 90-91

TOPIC TAGS: scientific conference, photography, photographic processing

ABSTRACT: This conference, held in Moscow on 1 - 4 June 1965, was chiefly concerned with the problems of the chemico-photographic processing of light-sensitive materials. Papers were presented on the following subjects: the mechanism of the selective action of developers on photographic coatings; a statistical study of the kinetics of the development of emulsion crystals, which concluded, among other things, that the shape of the grains of developed silver halide does not depend on the properties of the developing agent; the process of development of individual crystals of silver halides; the correspondence between the properties of developing agents and their anode oxidation potentials; the critical potential of photographic developing as a yardstick of irreversibility of the developing process; the mechanism of action of polyethylene glycol in developing agents; the specific features of molecular structure affecting photographic-developing effect of specified organic sub-

Card 1/2

L 29127-66

ACC NR: AP6018696

stances; the superadditive effect of Phenidone and its derivatives and its dependence on the pH value of the developing solutions and on other factors; the possibilities of polarographic analysis as a means of investigating the processes of black-and-white and color developing; an interesting case of the influence of methylene blue on the fogging process during photographic developing; a comprehensive survey of the properties of new domestic and foreign monopack films; methods of high-speed developing; problems of standardization and improvements of apparatus for chemico-photographic processing of aerial film; the optimal ratio between the contrast factors of the print and the negative; new findings on the use of dilute Phenidone hydroquinone as a developing agent for negative film at the Lenfil'm Studios; motion-picture film processing techniques in the United States, etc. Altogether, 41 papers were presented. The conference was attended by 400 delegates representing 70 different Soviet organizations. /JPRS/ O

SUB CODE: 14 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 CC

FAYERMAN, I.L.

ASHEYeva, N.P.; GRISHKUN, G.I.; USHAKOVA, A.A., zaveduyushchaya; SHIROKOV, V.N.,
zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR, glavnnyy vrach; FAYERMAN, I.L., professor, za-
sluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, direktor.

Two cases of calcified hydatid cyst of rare location. Vest.rent.i rad.
no.2:66-67 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye Ryazanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'-nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko (for Asheyeva, Grishkun, Ushakova).
2. Ryazanskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni N.A.Semashko (for Shirokov).
3. Kafedra propedevticheskoy khirurgii Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova (for Asheyeva, Grishkun and Fayerman).

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye Ryazanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'-nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko (for Asheyeva, Grishkun, Ushakova).

(Spleen--Hydatids) (Peritoneum--Hydatids)

~~FAYERMAN, Il'ya Lvovich~~

[Endarteritis obliterans and thrombophlebitis; disability evaluation and operational procedure] Obliteriruiushchii endarterit i tromboflebit; vrachebno-trudovaya ekspertiza i trudovoe ustroistvo. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 65 p.

(ARTERIES--DISEASES)

(PHLEBITIS)

(MIRA 12:11)

PIROGOV, Nikolay Ivanovich [deceased]; GESELEVICH, A.M., prof.; RUFANOV, I.G., prof., otv.red., red.toma; BAKULEV, A.N., red.; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., red.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., red.; KORNEYEV, V.M., red.; KO-CHERGIN, I.G., red.; KROTKOV, F.G., red.; MAKSIMENKOV, A.N., red.; PETROV, B.D., red.; SEMENKA, S.A., dotsent, red., retsentent toma; FAYERMAN, I.L., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, retsentent toma; LUBOTSKIY, D.N., red.; BUL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Collected works in eight volumes] Sobranie sochinenii v vos'mi tomakh. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.2. [Works on clinical surgery, 1837-1839] Trudy po klinicheskoi khirurgii, 1837-1839. 1959. 621 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Rufanov).
(SURGERY)

FAYERMAN, I.L., prof., red.; GORELIK, S.L., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Medical expert testimony in determining work fitness in
surgical diseases] Vrachebno-trudovaya ekspertiza pri khirurgi-
cheskikh zabolеваний. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1961.
382 p.

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(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

BOGOSLAVSKIY, R.V., prof.; BREGADZE, I.L., prof.; VELIKORETSKIY, A.N.,
prof.; VINOGRADOV, V.V., doktor med. nauk; GROZDOV, D.M., prof.;
GULAYAEV, A.V., prof.; DZHAVADYAN, A.M., doktor med. nauk;
KRAVCHENKO, P.V., prof.; LOBACHEV, S.V., prof.; NIKOLAYEV, O.V.,
prof.; PYTEL', A.Ya., prof.; SMIRNOV, A.V., prof.; FAYERMAN, I.I.,
prof.; FUTORYAN, Ye.S.; SHELAGU, A.A., zas. deyatel' nauki, prof.;
EOLIAN, R.O., prof.[deceased]; PETROVSKIY, B.V., prof., otv. red.;
SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khirurgii.
Otv.red.B.V.Petrovskii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.8.[Surgery of the liver,
biliary tract, pancreas, and spleen] Khirurgiya pecheni, zhelchnykh
putei, podzheludochnoi zhelezy i selezenki. Red.toma A.V.Guliaev.
1962. 659 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Petrovskiy).
(LIVER--SURGERY) (PANCREAS--SURGERY) (SPLEEN--SURGERY)

ABRAMYAN, A.Ya., prof.; BUSALOV, A.A., prof.; VELIKORETSKIY, A.N., prof.; GROZDOV, D.M., prof.; DORMIDONTOVA, K.V., dots.; ZHMAKIN, K.N., prof.; KORNEV, P.G.; LEVIT, V.S. prof. [deceased]; LIKHACHEV, A.G., prof.; LOBACHEV, S.V., prof.; MOLODAYA, Ye.K., prof.; PETROV, B.A.; PRIOROV, N.N. [deceased]; SALISHCHEV, V.E., prof. [deceased]; SAPOZHKOVS, P.I., prof. [deceased]; TERNOVSKIY, S.D. [deceased]; FAYERMAN, I.L., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki; CHAKLIN, V.D.; CHENTSOV, A.G., prof. [deceased]; CHERNAVSKIY, V., prof.; SHADURSKIY, K.S., prof.; SHAKHBAZYAN, Ye.S., prof.; VELIKORETSKIY, A.N., prof.; red.; CORELIK, S.L., dots., red.; YELANSKIY, N.N., red.; STRUCHKOVA, V.I., red.; RYBUSHKIN, I.N., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Surgeon's manual in two volumes] Spravochnik khirurga v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 642 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Yelanskiy, Struchkova, Petrov, Ternovskiy, Chaklin). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Kornev, Priorov).

AKULOVA, R.F., prof.; ANTELAVA, N.V., prof.; AR'YEV, T.Ya., prof.; BAIROV, G.A., prof.; VELIKONETSKIY, A.N., prof.; GABAY, A.V., prof. [deceased]; CHILORYBOV, G.Ye., prof.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.K., prof.; DOLINA, O.A., kand. med. nauk; ZATSEPIN, T.S., prof.; KIRICHINSKIY, A.R., prof.; KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.; KOTOV, A.P., prof.; KRAKOVSKIY, N.I., prof.; KUZIN, M.I., prof.; L'VOV, A.N., prof. [deceased]; MITYUNIN, N.K., kand. med. nauk; MTAVARLIDZE, Sh.I., prof., [deceased]; NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki USSR; OSIPOV, B.K., prof.; PIKIN, K.I., prof.; POSTNIKOV, B.N., prof.; RAKOV, A.I., prof.; STRUCHKOV, V.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; FAYERMAN, I.L., prof. [deceased]; FILATOV, A.N., prof.; SIMELEV, I.V., prof. [deceased]; PETROVSKIY, B.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof., otv. red.

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1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Antelava, Petrovskiy).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bairov, Novachenko, Struchkov, Filatov).

FAYERMAN, I.

Fayerman, I. "On the life of a deep-penetrating pump," Neft. khoz-vo, 1946,
No. 11, p. 9-11

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Nol 1, 1949

The effect of corrosion inhibitors on the corrosion fatigue of steel in water accompanying petroleum deposits. B. Andreeva, V. Negrey, and I. Paerman, Novate Neftyanor Tekh., Neftepromyslovoe Delo 1950, No. 6, 43-6.—The combination of strain or pressure with the action of corrosive agents results in greater corrosion than is expected from the effects of either stress or chem. attack alone. Corrosion fatigue of steel rods in 2 different water samples and the effect of H₂S and of corrosion inhibitors was studied by placing a polished steel specimen in the center of a glass tube filled with the test soln. and crude oil, and exposing the system to varying pressures. Hard water was found to reduce greatly the fatigue of steel. By adding inhibitors such as Na chromate (5 g./l.), fatigue increases, 10-23 kg./sq. mm. In alk. water, H₂S (50 mg./l.), the fatigue resistance of the sample is approx. the same as in hard water. Alk. water contg. 200 mg. of H₂S/l. lowers considerably the resistance of the sample. Adding 60 mg. of HClO₄/l. to alk. water contg. H₂S increases the resistance of steel, and removal of H₂S further improves results. Addit. of Na chromate to alk. water free from H₂S does not improve the resistance of steel. The wetting properties of the corrosive solns. were found to be important; hard and alk. waters, contg. 200 mg. of H₂S/l., which were most corrosive, have better wetting properties than other water samples studied, while alk. water and hard water contg. inhibitors were less surface active.

H. O. Voeller

MAIDERA, R.S.; NURIDZHANOV, G.D., FAYERMAN, I.L., redaktor; UDALYY, A.M.,
vedushchiy redaktor

[New technology for lowering and hoisting operations in under-
ground repair of oil wells] Novaia tekhnologija spusko-pod'emi-
nykh operatsii v podzemnom remonte neftianykh skvazhin. Baku, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azer-
baidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1952. 123 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 7:10)
(Petroleum--Well repair) (Hoisting machinery)

PAYERMAN, Isaak Lvovich; ADONIN, An.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
dotsent, redaktor; UDALYY, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor,
[deceased]

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Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.isd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhnicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 321 p.
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520001-6

FAYERMAN, I.L.

Studying reservoir water wetting of rods as a parameter of their
capacity. Trudy AsNII DN no.6:180-191 '57. (MIRA 12:12)
(Sucker rods) (Steel--Corrosion)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

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DZHABARZADE, D.A.; LITROVENKO, M.G.; FAYERMAN, I.L.

Capacity of 20 KHN shot peened sucker rods. Trudy AzNII DN
no.6:192-199 '57. (MIRA 12:12)
(Sucker rods) (Shot peening)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

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~~TAYERMAN, I. I.; CHERNYSHEVA, Ye. V.; NAIDZAFAROV, A.A.; SARKISOV, A.M.~~

Protective coatings for sucker rods. Trudy AzNII DH no.6:200-210
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(Sucker rods) (Protective coatings)

PAYERMAN, I.L.; KRUMAN, B.B.

Calculating sucker rod strings. Aserb. neft. khoz. 36 no. 4:24-26
Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Sucker rods)

ADONIN, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
AMIYAN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANISIMOV, Ye.P., inzh.; APRESOV,
K.A., dotsent; BELEN'KIY, V.N., inzh.; BOGDANOV, A.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; GORENKO, L.A., inzh.; DANILEYAN, A.A., inzh.;
DAKHNOV, V.N., prof.; IVANKOV, R.A., inzh.; KORMYLEV, M.I., inzh.;
LAVRUSHKO, P.N., inzh.; LMSIK, M.P., inzh.; LOVLYA, S.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; LOGINOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MININZON, G.M., kand.
tekhn.nauk; MOLCHANOV, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURAV'LEV, I.M.,
prof.; MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; OL'SEVANG, D.Ye., inzh.; PODGORNOV,
M.I., inzh.; TAYEDMAN, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOKINA, Ye.D., inzh.;
EFISHEV, A.M., inzh. [deceased]; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.;
MUHKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobyche
nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry. Vol.2. 1959. 589 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

PAYERMAN, I. S.

PAYERMAN, I. S. -- "Materials on the Clinical Characteristics of the Disease of the Stomach Poisoned by Trinitrotoluene." From the Gor'kiy Sci Res Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Min Public Health RSFSR, Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov, Gor'kiy, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 44, October 1956

FAYERMAN, I. S.; BONGARD, E. M.; ZHALNINA, L. V.; SHAPKINA, T. G.;
SOINA, A. Ia. (Gor'kiy i Volgograd)

Some characteristics of the clinical course of acute mercaptophos
intoxication. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.12:45-47 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Gor'kovskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profbolezney, Volgogradskaya
bol'nitsa No. 13.

(MERCAPTOPHOS--TOXICOLOGY) (POISONING)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520001-6

FILATCOVA, V.S.; GRONSBERG, Ye.Sh.; BALAKHONOVА, L.I.; FAYEYMAN, I.S.

Sanitary and hygienic characteristics of the production of benzyl chloride and benzaldehyde. Trudy GIGT no.9:13-20 '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

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109 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

ANATOL'YEVSKIY, Pavel Aramovich; GANICHEV, Ivan Aleksandrovich;
SHEYEROV, Osip Markovich. Prinimal uchastiye: PEN'KOV, A.I.;
FAYERMAN, N.B.; KULICHIKHIN, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.,
zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, retsenzent; FEDOROV,
B.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Drilling technology in building power installations] Tekhnologiya burenija v energeticheskem stroitel'stve. Pod obshchej red. I.A.Ganicheva. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 407 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Boring)

ANATOL'YEVSKIY, P.A.; FAYFRMAN, N.B.

Filters from a punched-drawn plate. Biul. nauch.-tekhn. inform.
VIMS no.2:30-32 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proektirovaniyu spetsial'nykh
sooruzheniy promyshlennogo stritel'stva i Shaktspetsstroy.

FAYERMAN, N. N.

USSR/Medicine - Infections
Medicine - Blood Transfusions

Mar 1948

"Transfusion of Irradiated Blood in Clinical Treatment of Infectious Diseases," Prof N. I. Morozkin, N. N. Fayerman, Chair Infectious Diseases, Gor'kiy Med Inst, Evac Hosp No 2797, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp

"Sovets Medits" No 3

Theoretical bases for transfusions of irradiated blood: bactericidal and antitoxic actions, increase in absorptivity, activation of sterol; and increase in general resistance against microorganisms. In addition, with autohemoirradiation, there is simultaneously developed an autovaccine that can assist in the activation of resistance against microorganisms. Transfusion of irradiated blood in anemia which had developed from chronic infections and in infectious diseases with acute intoxication symptoms was very successful in comparison with transfusions of citrated blood.

PA 51T52

FAYERMAN, N.N.

"Use of synthomycin for dysentery in infants." Pediatrilia no.5:
93 S-0 54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.S.M.Kirova.
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (DYSENTERY)

FAYERMAN, N.N.

Comparative rating of the effectiveness of modern methods of
treating acute dysentery. Pediatrja 39 no.3:91 My-Je '56.
(MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY)

FAYERMAN, N.N.; MIKHAYLOVA, A.M.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.P.

~~Diagnostic value of the tellurite test in faucial diphtheria.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun., supplement for 1956:45 '57 (MIRA 11:3)~~

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney Gor'kovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova na baze detskoy infektsionnoy
bol'nitsy No.8 i infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.3.
(DIPHTHERIA) (TELLURIUM)

FEYERMAN, N.N.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/11 Public Health Nov 59

3342. THE USE OF CHLORTETRACYCLINE IN DIPHTHERIA CARRIERS (Russian text) - Feierman N.N. - ZH. MIKROB. EPID. I IMMUNOBIOLOG. 1958, 9 (38-41) Tables 2

In the fight against diphtheria in carriers, chlortetracycline was found most effective. Children were treated with 50,000 U. 4 times daily, for 5-7 days. Chlortetracycline can be used successfully, not only in carriers, but also in the treatment of acute diphtheria patients, particularly in combination with vit. B and diphtheria antitoxin. Under this policy, the diphtheria carrier rate has decreased 3.5 times.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex. (L, 7, 6, 17)

Gor'kiy Medical Inst.

FAYERMAN, N.N.; IAVROVA, A.F.; KRISTINA, G.I.

Plasma transfusion in toxic diphtheria. Pediatriia 37 no.5:89
My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney Gor'kovskogo med-
itsinskogo instituta na base 8-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy i 23-y
bol'nitsy.

(DIPHTHERIA) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

FAYERMAN, N.N.

Use of biomycin in the treatment of patients with pharyngeal diphtheria. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 10:108-110 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHTHERIA) (AUREOMYCIN)

FAYERMAN, N.N.; TEMPERAMENTOVA, Ye.I.; LAVROVA, A.F.; RASKINA, S.M.;
VLADYKINA, O.K.

Role of the communicable diseases hospital in eradicating
diphtheria. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.8:63-66 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zav. - dotsent N.N.Fayerman), 8-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy
vrach Ye.I.Temperamentova) i 23-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy
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(DIPHTHERIA--PREVENTION) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES--HOSPITALS)

FAYERMAN, N.N., dotsent

Differential diagnosis of localized forms of pharyngeal diphtheria
and various clinical forms of tonsillitis. Sov. med. 28 no. 7:99-104
Ju '64. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Kafedra det'skikh infektsiy (zav. - dotsent N.N.Fayerman)
Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FAYERMAN, N.N., dotsent; KOROLEVA, L.B., assistant

Use of hormone preparations in the compound treatment of toxic diphtheria. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7:15-19 Jl '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

' . Iz kafadry detskikh infektsiy Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirowa.

FAYERMAN, Sh.L.

Characteristics of the optical system of the photoelectric filling
feeler, Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.3:81-85 '65.
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1. Kalininskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000412520001-6

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Structure and polymerization of compounds containing a trifluoro-vinyl group. Zhur. VKhO 6 no.6:712-713 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Vinyl compound polymers)

FAYERMAN, S. Ts.

18052

USSR/Local Power Plants 1961.0900

Nov 1967

"Utilization of Local Fuels in Power Plants of the USSR," S. Ts. Fayerman, Candidate Tech Sci, S. M. Shukher, 8 pp.

"Elek Stantsii" Vol XVIII, No 11

Discusses problems involved in use of local fuels. Analysis of types of fuel and experience obtained from their use. Includes diagrams, tables, and graphs. Mentions plants having used various types of local fuel.

IC

18052

FAYERMAN, S. Ts. and SHUKHER, S. M.

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YERMAKOV, V.S.; SPIRIN, S.A.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; UGORETS, I.I.; LAVRENENKO, K.D.;
SMIRNOV, G.V.; CHUPRAKOV, N.M.; MKHITARYAN, S.G.; ASMOLOV, G.L.;
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LIVSHITS, B.M.; NEKRASOV, A.M.

Moisei Vul'fovich Safro; obituary. Elek.sta. 24 no.11:60 N '53.

(MLRA 6:11)

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TERMAKOV, V.S.; KLOCHKOV, I.M.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; KOOTEV, G.I.; LAVRENN-
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SMIRNOV, G.V.; MARINOV, A.M.; MAKSIMOV, A.A.; IVANOV, M.I.; NEMOV, A.P.;
CHUPRAKOV, N.M.; AVTONOMOV, B.V.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; MOLOKANOV, S.I.;
FAIRMAN, S.TS.; GORSHKOV, A.S.; GOL'DENBERG, P.S.; SOKOLOV, B.M.; MA-
KUSHKIN, YA.G.; MIHITARYAN, S.G.; RASSADNIKOV, Ye.I.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G.;
POMICHEV, G.I.; SHCHERBININ, B.V.; ZAYTSEV, V.I.; KOKOREV, S.V.; KLYU-
SHIN, M.P.; PESCHANSKIY, V.I.; SAFRAZBEKYAN, G.S.; i dr...

IURii Prokhorovich Komissarov: obituary. Elek.sta. 25 no.5:60 My '54.
(Komissarov, IURii Prokhorovich, 1910-1954) (MLRA 7:6)

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KLEYN, G.A.; OKUN', G.S.; PASHINSKIY, S.Z.;
OSIPOVA, L.Kh.; FAYERMAN, V.T.

Vacuum investigation of deformations of natural silk irradiated
by gamma rays. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk no.3:32-37
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR i Uzbekskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy promyshlennosti. 2. AN
USSR (for Arifov).

(Gamma rays)"

(Silk)

(Materials, Effect of radiation on)

FAYERMAN, V.T.

Effect of pulsed ultrasonic vibrations on the mechanical
properties of viscose and acetate fibers. Khim.volok. no.3:
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1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlen-
nosti Kalininskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic—Testing)
(Ultrasonic waves)

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018431 UR/0190/65/007/007/1217/1220
678.01:53 35
AUTHOR: Fayerman, V. T.; Goryachko, G. V.; Slonimskiy, G. L. 33
TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic waves on polymer films 21 B
SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 1217-1220
TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylchloride film, polypropylene film, ultrasonic wave

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasonic waves on amorphous and crystalline polymer films of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and crystalline films of isotactic polypropylene was studied. The structural changes which followed the ultrasonic irradiation were determined by means of an MP-7 polarizing microscope in ordinary transmitted and polarized light. It was found that the breakdown of amorphous PVC films and crystalline films with fine structural elements in an ultrasonic field is due to the formation and development of a network of cracks growing in arbitrary directions. The breakdown of crystalline polypropylene films having a spherulitic structure is caused by the development of cracks along the spherulite boundaries. It was shown that films having different mechanical properties could be obtained from the same crystalline polymer. The breakdown of crystalline polymers in an ultrasonic field

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018431

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is determined by the size of the elements of the macromolecular structure and probably also depends on the internal structure of these elements. Polymer films in which ultrasonic irradiation induces the formation of networks of cracks growing in arbitrary directions were found to be the least stable. "Yu. O. Glazovskiy (VNIISV) participated in the preparation of the films." Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti
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Skochinskii has been a professor at Moscow Mining
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chosen director of the Mining Inst, Acad Sci USSR,

in 1938, when the institute was organized.

Skochinskii specialized primarily in mining
aerology, and secondarily in gas conditions in

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